

HAUNTS OF OUR REPTILES.

MANY VARIETIES TO BE FOUND IN AMERICA.

The Diamond-back Rattler in Point of Timorousness Is Second to None of the Poisonous Snakes of the World—Hunts of the Deadly Water Moccasin.

Most persons have an inborn aversion to snakes of any sort. Possibly this is because they are not aware what interesting and intelligent creatures snakes and other reptiles can be. Mr. Raymond Lee Ditmars, curator of reptiles in the New York Zoological Park, has just published a volume which he calls "The Reptile Book," treating in an entertaining fashion of all the different sorts and species of the snake family which are to be encountered in the United States and northern Mexico. Mr. Ditmars is an enthusiastic zoologist, and he has made a lifelong study of the creeping things of which he writes. He tells of their habits and peculiarities in an intensely interesting way, although in many cases some persons might wonder how many of the snakes of which he writes were chased by St. Patrick out of Ireland have taken refuge in this country.

There are four main divisions to Mr. Ditmars' book. The first concerns itself with turtles and tortoises, the second with crocodilians, the third with lizards and the fourth with snakes.

Quite a number of varieties of sea turtle are to be found in American waters. They incline to the warmer latitudes, but are sometimes driven as far north as Connecticut and Massachusetts. The cold readily begets them, and the severe hurricanes of the autumn and early winter often cast them upon the beaches along our northern Atlantic coasts. Of our sea-turtles the best known and most highly prized is the green turtle, individual specimens of which sometimes attain a weight of 500 pounds.

Next comes the snapping turtle. This is a fresh water turtle. Its members are born fighters. They live on fish and vegetable food. One of the snapping turtle's chief peculiarities is that it can feed only under water. Unless its head is completely submerged it seems unable to swallow.

Another distinguished member of the turtle family is the diamond-backed terrapin, whose home is in the salt marshes of the Atlantic Coast and the Gulf of Mexico. It cannot live in water that is entirely fresh, although it is found sometimes in the brackish Hudson.

The upper shell of the diamond-backed terrapin is grayish or olive in color, and it reaches a maximum length of about ten inches. Diamond-backed terrapin are growing scarcer every year.

As everybody knows, the tortoise is a slow-going, leisurely creature, which gets there if you give it time enough. The feet of the tortoise differ materially from those of the turtle. The turtle's feet are webbed, and those of the tortoise are club shaped. In its walk the tortoise's manner of placing its ungainly hind legs suggests, says Mr. Ditmars, the mode of locomotion of an elephant. The gopher tortoise lives in burrows in the sand, some of which they dig to a depth of fourteen feet.

In captivity some of the species of tortoises become very tame, and in not a few cases appear to show real affection for their owners.

For the future of the North American alligator, Mr. Ditmars expresses a profound concern. He prophesies that the day of its complete extinction is not far distant. The alligator under which the alligator shows in the struggle for existence, Mr. Ditmars is real pity. These poor alligators, according to Mr. Ditmars, are timid and harmless, and will not fight unless cornered.

The alligator alone among reptiles has the habit of bellowing. The noise it makes resembles somewhat the plaintive moaning of a cow when milking time draws near. The sound will carry for a mile or more.

The crocodile is a much more vicious animal than the alligator, and more agile. It was not known that it was indigenous to America until 1875, when a pair of crocodiles were discovered in Biscayne Bay, Florida. Except in Florida, the species does not exist north of Mexico.

There are more different varieties of lizards in North America than any other reptile. The only poisonous lizard found in the United States is the Gila monster. It takes its name from the Gila River, in the vicinity of which it abounds.

The Gila monster's total length is usually between twelve and fifteen inches. Its body is streaked, in a series of marbled fashion, with black and some pale color, usually salmon pink or light yellow. It has heavy jaws and long tails, and where once it imbeds its teeth in a foe it has the tenacious grip of a bulldog. Mr. Ditmars describes a battle witnessed by him between a Gila monster and a large snake. Write as the big snake would, it could not shake off nor crush the lizard. The Gila monster retained its hold until its powerful adversary was dead.

Strange to say, the Gila monsters become very tame and gentle in captivity. They seem to lose their ferociousness of disposition when removed from the direct rays of the sunlight. But if placed for a while in the sunlight again they once more become quarrelsome and dangerous.

Like cats, they like to have their backs scratched, and while they are being stroked they will lie in blissful contentment.

Fully half of Mr. Ditmars' book is devoted to North American snakes, in relation to which Mr. Ditmars explodes some misapprehensions. In regard to the black snake in particular the author of "The Reptile Book" proves that many of the generally entertained notions are wrong. He calls the black snake a much overrated reptile. It is shown that this snake is, as commonly supposed, the invertebrate of the rattlesnake, nor does it go out of its way to attack man. On the contrary, there is no snake which will flee faster than a human being approaching. If it sees a human it will fight, and fight it is impossible it will fight, and fight it is what most prefers peace to war.

But the black snake the power, often attributing to it, of fascinating by its steady stare birds and squirrels and of drawing them into its jaws.

The two most deadly classes of snakes are the elapine and viperine families. The elapine family, but few of whose members are to be found in this country, among the dreaded hooded cobra, the Australian tiger snake, and the death adder. The viperine family comprises among its offspring the copperhead, the rattlesnake, the fer-de-lance and the rattlesnake.

The American elapine serpents are the most venomous. In their anatomy they show their kinship to the cobras, but they have degenerated to a more primitive stage. The North American elapine snakes are to be found from North Carolina to Southern Mexico. Around their bodies they have broad rings of red and black and narrower rings of yellow.

These heads, from their slender shape, are harmless, but the sub-family to which the coral snakes belong is one of the deadliest of all the serpent tribes. They can

move with a rapidity that is lightning-like. The fangs are small, but after the coral snakes have succeeded in affixing them in the flesh of their prey they bite and bite again, until their fangs have made a number of incisions.

Of the viperine family the most common in America are the water moccasin or "cotton mouth" snake, the highland moccasin or copper-head snake, and the rattlesnake. The moccasin is an extremely venomous reptile. The water moccasin is met with in the Atlantic Coast region as far North as North Carolina. In a wild state these water moccasins are inclined to be pugnacious, but after a few months in captivity they become docile and lazy. They derive their nickname of "cotton mouth" from the habit they have of opening their jaws wide when startled, and showing their mouths' white interior.

The last chapter in Mr. Ditmars' volume is devoted to rattlesnakes. There is quite an assortment of them in America. But the king of them all is the diamond-back rattlesnake, which, says Mr. Ditmars, is second to none of the poisonous snakes of the world. It reaches sometimes a length of eight feet, and its fangs are nearly an inch long. The venom stored in each tooth's tip acts with great rapidity upon the nerve centers of the human being or animal into whose system it has been injected.

The favorite food of the diamond-back rattlesnake is a cotton-tail rabbit.

The diamond-back will never flee from danger. It is always on the alert, and at the slightest hint of approaching trouble the whirr of its rattle will sound instantly.

The diamond-back is olive or grayish green in color. The markings on its back are diamond-shaped and darker than the rest of its skin. These diamond-shaped figures extend in a chain down its back and are bordered with yellow.

Mr. Ditmars declares that it is impossible, as popularly asserted, to tell the age of a rattlesnake by the number of its rattles. A rattlesnake, he says, does not acquire a new ring in its rattle every year, and after a rattle attains a length of ten or eleven rings any subsequent additional segments soon break off.

Mr. Ditmars devotes several pages to discussing remedies for snake-bite. He scouts the idea that large doses of whiskey are an efficacious antidote. To dull a man's nerve centers with liquor after he has been bitten by a poisonous snake he avers does more harm than good. He prescribes that whiskey should be given in only small quantities, when it acts as a stimulant.

"It is a bold assertion but nevertheless true," says Mr. Ditmars, "that the majority of so-called cures by the whiskey method have been but recoveries by frightened individuals from the bites of harmless snakes."

If one is bitten by a snake, Mr. Ditmars advises, he should make post haste for the nearest surgeon. But if no surgeon is within reach, an incision should be made across the wound inflicted by the serpent's fangs and the blood sucked from the wound's orifice, a tight ligature first having been affixed to prevent a fresh supply of blood flowing to the spot where the snake struck. Afterward the wound should be washed with a solution of permanganate of potash, which nullifies the poison by oxidizing it.

There has recently been discovered an anti-venomous serum, which has proved effective on occasion. It comes in small sealed tubes, and Mr. Ditmars counsels that any one planning to travel in a snake-infested country should take a supply of this serum with him.

DETECTIVE IN LUCK.

Takes Chances on a Black Moustache and Wins Out.

Capt. Andrew Nelson of a barge lying at Pier A of the Lehigh Valley Railroad at Communipaw missed his \$135 gold watch and chain when he got out of his bunk yesterday morning. He learned that Dick, one of his crew, went ashore before sunrise. He notified Jersey City police headquarters that he wanted the man arrested on sight.

"I don't know his last name," he said, "but your men won't have any trouble in finding him. He has a black moustache and wears a blue coat."

Acting Detective Sergeant Joseph Hansen, who was employed by Mayor Mark M. Fagan to get evidence against the policy and handbook men whose places were raided on December 1, was detailed to find Dick.

"I'll take a chance on the first man with a black moustache and a blue coat I meet," he said, "and trust to luck." Then he wandered into the lodging house section.

The first man he spotted who answered the description was the prisoner, who he passed. He made a rush at the second black moustached blue coated pedestrian and, extending his hand, exclaimed: "How are you, Joe?"

"Oh, pretty fair to middlin'," replied the stranger.

"Are you still on the barge?" asked the stranger.

"No, I gave the job up," was the reply; "there wasn't any money in it."

Hansen arrested the man and on the way to the station he asked him to describe the man who had stolen his watch.

"I called myself Dick, Koenig, 47 years old, confessed that he took the captain's watch while he was asleep and pawned it for \$100."

"Say, 'Mister Detective,' whispered Dick in front of the desk, "did you ever see an easier sucker than I am?"

"Never," said Hansen. "You handed yourself up lovely."

"I should say I did," said Dick, regretfully, "and I never saw you before in my life. How did you know me?"

"I just took a chance on that moustache," said Hansen.

SHOT AT A UNION MEETING.

Secretary of Plasterers' Association Wounded by a Member—Assaulted Escapes.

Basilio Sberno, of 235 East 107th street, secretary of Local Union 216 of the Plasterers' International Association, was shot twice in the back last night after a meeting of the executive committee of the union in a hall at 340 East 114th street. The assailant, who, the police say, was Michael Congolosi, 234 East 107th street, a member of the union, held a crowd of fifty men at bay until he could get out of a window. Then he slid onto the roof of a dance hall next door, and dropped twenty feet to the ground, after which trace of him was lost.

The story the police learned of the shooting was that Congolosi went to the secretary's room and fired at him. Sberno was about his dues. Then the two men went at each other with their fists and finally Congolosi drew his revolver. The Harlem Hospital surgeons believe Sberno will die.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S SYMPATHY.

Cabled to Earl Grey on Account of Hochelaga School Fire.

OTTAWA, March 9.—Queen Alexandra, through the Colonial Secretary, Lord Elgin, has cabled to Earl Grey as follows: "The Queen has learned with great regret of the disastrous fire which has occurred at the Protestant Children's School at Montreal. Her Majesty desires me to convey to you her great admiration of the heroic conduct of Miss Maxwell, who gave up her life in a gallant attempt to rescue the little life entrusted to her care, as well as her Majesty's deep sympathy with the bereaved relatives of this brave woman."

Miss Maxwell, a teacher, gave her life in trying to save pupils at the Hochelaga school fire, where she and eighteen pupils were burned to death.

SHIELDED NEGRO SOLDIERS.

CAPT. McDONALD ACCUSES THE OFFICERS AT BROWNSVILLE.

Former Ranger Commander Whom Major Penrose Called a Coward Starts for San Antonio to Talk to the Major and Unhorses Himself About the Case.

AUSTIN, Tex., March 9.—When Capt. Bill McDonald, the former ranger commander, read to-day the remarks made by Major Penrose, who is on trial before a court-martial at San Antonio, in which Penrose referred to him as a contemptible coward, the Captain decided to go to San Antonio at once.

"I have no other business over there at this time," he said. "It is a matter that I don't care to talk about. I prefer to discuss it with Penrose personally."

Capt. McDonald left for San Antonio on a late train. He will probably not get to see Major Penrose until to-morrow. Before leaving he issued a statement giving the first account of his knowledge of the Brownsville affair. He makes some serious charges in this statement against Major Penrose. It says:

"I have heretofore refrained from making any statement in regard to this matter, and since he has seen fit to make such a statement I will say that Penrose was guilty of shielding the guilty negroes that murdered and shot into the houses of the citizens of Brownsville and I caught him in the act of trying to cover it up."

"The first place he told me and my sergeant, W. J. McAnley, that he could not find out anything about the guilty parties, that his non-commissioned officers knew all about this matter, but he could not get them to tell it. After I had made complaint against twelve of them and one ex-soldier he stated in the absence of Major Bloom that I had six of the right men but that the others were not guilty. I then asked him who the other men were that did the shooting, as he was so well posted in the matter."

"Now he first told me that there were but two negroes out of the post that night. I then asked him about some of the negro soldiers that I found were out in town from an ex-soldier who was then in jail. I then asked him especially about the first one, who was Corporal W. H. Miller. Penrose said that he was at roll call at 8 and 11 o'clock and he knew he was there, for he saw him, and that Capt. McAnley talked with him. We sent for Macklin and he made the same statement."

"I then sent for Corporal Miller, who marched in with much gusto and stood there until Major Bloom had to tell him to put his gun down. I then wanted to talk with him. I then questioned him about his whereabouts the night of the murder on August 13. He stated that he was at a saloon near the Market House when the shooting was being done and was at Mack Hamilton's house, and before it occurred he was in Matamoros, Mexico, and never got to the post until after 1 o'clock."

"I asked him if he was not at roll call at 8 and 11 o'clock. I told him that he must have been there. I asked him if he did not see Major Penrose and Capt. Macklin and talk to the latter after 11 o'clock. He said no, he reckoned he knew where he was. I then told Macklin and Penrose that they were trying to cover up this murder; that I thought more of the negroes than I did of them."

"I afterward tried to make complaint against these officers for being accessories to this crime, and I think they should be indicted as well as others who are trying to cover it up and hold other people responsible for the shooting."

"The next person I called in was C. W. Askew, who lost his cap in the mud hole as he returned from this murder. The cap had his initials in it and the new one he was wearing had the same initials in it. Askew claimed that he wrote them there himself. Both caps were of the same size. The cap found in the mud hole was turned over to the Grand Jury by Sergt. McAnley."

"After I got into the merits of this case sufficiently and got thirteen of them in the guard house I did not have time to work further on the case, as there was such a pressure brought to bear to get these men away by Penrose and others. I tried to make people think that the rangers and one company of soldiers could not keep a mob from getting them. The rangers could have protected the negroes and soldiers. I would like to see some things that Penrose sent to Austin and Washington about this matter. I have since understood that Penrose had ordered the negro soldiers to shoot me and my rangers if I undertook to spot them any more. We would have held the prisoners all right anyway, however, if the Governor had not wanted me to work under the local authorities, who he tried to be taking the side of Penrose and this bunch."

"I think the people of Texas ought to resent such a dastardly attempt of Penrose and Forker of trying to prove by criminals that the citizens of Brownsville murdered one of their own citizens and shot into houses where women and children were sleeping."

DALLAS, Tex., March 9.—In the Penrose court-martial to-day the defense stole a march on the prosecution. The first of the witnesses from among the negro soldiers of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, discharged by order of President Roosevelt, appeared in the person of Corporal Samuel Wheeler. The unexpected advent from Washington of the former negro corporal upset the calculations of Col. Glenn and after a few brief questions he asked to be granted him time to prepare for examination. Wheeler's testimony was therefore cut short and court adjourned until Monday.

The substance of Wheeler's testimony was that he was at Fort Brown on the night of August 13 and while the shooting was in progress he heard bullets whizzing in the air over his head. The witness appeared to be fired from toward the town.

AGAINST JEROME BILLS.

Agricultural Societies Preparing to Oppose Their Passage.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., March 9.—Secretary Harrison of the New York State Fair and representatives of other agricultural societies and fair associations from Broome, Chenango, Tioga, Allegany and Steuben counties met here yesterday afternoon and made plans to oppose the Jerome bills, one of which proposes to repeal the Percy Gray racing law, and permit the racing, but retaining 5 per cent. of the gross receipts to be set aside for the benefit of agriculture, and the other of which proposes to appropriate \$250,000 to be divided among the twenty-eight agricultural societies of the State.

The fair men say if the appropriation could be made a permanent one they would be satisfied, but that it would be impossible to conduct fairs and be obliged every year to take the chances of a Legislature refusing to appropriate the money after plans have been made for the coming fair.

Every agricultural society in the State will be urged to send a representative to the hearing at Albany on March 20.

New Spanish Minister Calls on Secretary Root.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The Spanish Minister, Señor Don Ramon Pina y Millet, to-day made a formal call on Secretary Root and presented his credentials. He was accompanied by Señor Luis Pastor, the First Secretary of the Legation. His formal call at the White House will not be made until after the recovery of the President's health.

The new Minister is a bachelor and has established himself for three months in the Connecticut in the apartment recently occupied by Senator DeForest de la Torre.

REGINAPIANO

HOW MANY WORDS CAN YOU FORM FROM THE ABOVE LETTERS?

Prizes Worth \$9,050

Almost everybody knows the name "Regina." but most people know it in connection with Regina Music Boxes which are famous the world over.

What we want people to know is that the same company that gave the world its greatest music box has produced a player piano that has already taken its place among the few leading instruments of this kind.

It is known as the Reginapiano. It is a player piano with the Regina Company behind it; a high-grade instrument in every sense of the word, combined with a player that is perfect in both principle and construction.

We want to stamp the word "Reginapiano" on people's minds as identifying a player piano they are safe in buying and one within their means.

To accomplish this we propose a contest which is interesting in itself and which, by reason of the liberal prizes we offer, should induce every reader of this announcement to compete.

The Contest 314 Prizes Worth \$9,050

consists of taking the letters which compose the word "Reginapiano" and making as many words from those letters as possible. You are at liberty to use as many or as few of the letters in forming each word as needed, but you cannot use the same letter twice in any one word unless it appears twice in the word "Reginapiano." Everybody is invited to compete in this contest, except employees of this company and members of their respective families, but all who do compete must be governed by the following conditions:

Conditions of the Contest

Write your list of words on one side of the sheet only. Words submitted must be found in recognized American dictionaries. Do not use foreign words, proper names, or names of persons, towns or places.

Words must be written in ruled columns, must be arranged alphabetically and each word must be numbered.

Each list submitted must bear the correct name and address of the contestant.

Each contestant must state, in submitting the list, whether he or she has a piano, organ or other musical instrument.

No employee of the Regina Company and no member of the family of an employee can compete.

Lists for competition must be in the office of the Regina Company, Broadway and Seventeenth Street, New York City, before six (6) o'clock P. M., Wednesday, March 20, 1907.

All lists must be addressed to the Reginapiano Department.

All lists will be numbered as they are received at our office and if two lists containing the same number of words are received, the one whose number shows earliest arrival will take precedence.

The Judges

The following gentlemen have consented to take charge of the contest, judge the lists and make the awards:

Col. EDWARD LYMAN BILL
of the Music Trades Review, 1 Madison Avenue
Mr. EARNEST ELMO CALKINS
of the firm of Calkins & Holden, 44 East 23d Street
Mr. PERCIVAL KUHN
of the banking house of Knaeth, Nachod & Kuhne, 13 William Street

THIS advertisement will appear but once. Read it carefully and note every condition. Then make out your list of words. As each list will be numbered as received, promptness is important. Start on your work for one of the big prizes to-day.

Broadway and Seventeenth Street THE REGINA CO. New York

Any instrument in our store can be purchased on the easy payment plan

DAWES ISN'T WORRYING.

Ex-Comptroller Ascribes Wall Street's Slump to Liquidation by Pools.

CHICAGO, March 9.—President Charles G. Dawes of the Central Trust Company of Illinois, speaking of the financial outlook to-day, said:

"The situation is sound. Wall Street's liquidation is evidently due to liquidation by pools. It is a good sign to see industrial companies like Western Electric and Swift setbacks prolong the period of prosperity. I stick to my theory of twenty year periods and look for no real trouble before 1911 to 1913. As time goes on these periods are inclined to become somewhat shorter. The country never was so wealthy, and the wealth of the country is always adjusting itself to the country's needs. Looking over the business situation carefully one fails to find a single spot of spot."

EX-CONVICT KILLS THREE.

Shoots His Wife and Stepmother Dead and Then Commits Suicide.

BEAVER DAM, Wis., March 9.—Roose P. Miller, an ex-convict, this afternoon shot and killed his divorced wife and also his stepmother. Then he committed suicide, shooting himself in the head.

It seems that there had been some trouble over some property which was left to his stepmother when his father died about a year ago. Miller being out off without a cent, this afternoon Miller went to the home of his daughter, began quarrelling with his wife and after beating her shot and killed her. He then tried to shoot his daughter, Mrs. Max Shirmacher, but hit her over the head with the butt of his revolver, but she escaped. Then he went to the home of his stepmother, Mrs. E. G. Miller, and shot her and himself.

PICKING SPOONERS SUCCESSOR.

La Follette Men Won't Have Stephenson—Gov. Davidson May Be Forced In.

MADISON, Wis., March 9.—Although Senator La Follette has signified his intention of supporting Stephenson, his own party leaders in the Legislature have notified him that Stephenson is an impossibility. They have told him they will support either W. H. Hatten or L. L. Lenroot.

A canvass made to-day shows that Lenroot will get 32 votes on the first ballot, Stephenson between 18 and 20 and Hatten about 20. The other votes will be scattered.

Necessary to a choice, 47. While Lenroot will lead in the first vote, it is believed the Stalwarts, who control twenty-seven votes in the two houses, will force Gov. Davidson into the field as a dark horse on the second ballot as the least objectionable candidate and the fight will be between Lenroot, Hatten and the Governor.

There is a feeling that Hatten, who put the railroad rate law through the Legislature, has the largest number of second choice votes and may ultimately be elected.

Adaltic Activities. India's lander relief roll now numbers 87,000 persons, crops are reported as fairly satisfactory. Markets in the United States are quiet. The currency are free to accept or reject at their option.

The new National Bank of Persia has \$20,000,000 capital. Foreigners cannot be shareholders. There is to be an underground railway across Italy, crowded Toledo. The distance is to be twelve miles, and the cost of construction will not be less than \$25,000,000. The railway company will have \$37,500,000 capital. A uniform fare of 25 cents will produce a dividend of 8 per cent. for the shareholders. The Electric Traction Company of Toledo plans to add sixty miles to its system. The Hypothec Bank of Japan sells its interest bearing bonds to the general public and loans the money to commercial enterprises, such as electric railways, water power companies, sugar refineries.

match factories, fertilizer works, fisheries, insurance companies, paper mills, brick making and cement works. A chief object is to keep down imports and restrict coal exports—a good programme for Japan.

Sixty thousand tons of American steel rails will be used on the South Manchurian railway. French Indo-China had a foreign trade of \$66,000,000 in 1905, of which \$30,000,000 was imported and \$36,000,000 exports. France supplied \$22,837,000 of the imports and took \$6,290,000 of the exports. Henderson sold \$12,000,000 and bought \$8,500,000. The company buys cotton, textiles, yarn, liquors, machinery, tin, iron and steel, kerosene, paper, opium, gunny bags, silk goods, rice, flour, coal, lead, tobacco, arms, powder and ammunition, fruits and seeds, raw cotton, tea, pottery and porcelain, wearing apparel of all kinds, cement, sugar, coffee, glass and crystal, woolen goods, copper, boots and shoes, condensed milk, jewelry, watches. The tariff laws of France cover the colony. American goods are not imported direct. About \$1,200,000 worth enter each year in shipments from Hong-kong.

India's exports of opium are increasing, notwithstanding the export duty of \$100 per chest. In 1905-6 the export was 62,333 chests of the value of \$1,572,555. More than two-thirds went to Ceylon, through Hongkong and other treaty ports.

A cotton mill equipped with Japanese machinery and managed by a Japanese manager has been started at Ichang, the head of commercial steam navigation on the Yangtze River, to make cloth from Chinese yarn. The recently opened Chanchow and Szeatow railroad, a Chinese enterprise, has American steel rails, single bars and spikes. The three first four locomotives are of American manufacture, but bear a conspicuous name plate in English and Chinese, setting forth the firm that sold them locally. The ties are of Japanese hardwood, and the heavy two coaches were made in Japan, closely imitating American patterns. The coaches are of American type, and American air brakes are used. This road is the first in China to be built with Chinese capital. It is thirty miles long and has four stations besides the two terminals. At present the line is guarded by armed men at all mile intervals. Engineers, conductors and train dispatchers are Japanese, but ticket collectors and all other employees are Chinese.

Mahogany Jardinieres

Are among the little things that help to demonstrate the thoroughness with which we conduct the Furniture business. Nothing that we touch is slighted—and we mean that nothing shall be knowingly omitted.

Schmitt Brothers, 40 East 23d.

BRANCH OFFICES

Advertisements and Subscriptions may be left at these offices, where the rates are the same as those charged at the main office.

New York City. WALL STREET. MEN may leave with advertisements and subscriptions. T. P. Harrington. Room 28, Globe Building, Washington Street. T. P. Harrington. Newark, N. J. 70 Broad Street. F. N. Sommer. Chicago, Ill. 1002 North Tribune Building. Gur S. Osborn.

THE SUN DAILY SUNDAY EVENING